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Dream Fig<sup>s</sup>

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The first film to receive a wide release in the United States was *La Passion de Jeanne d'Arc*, directed by Carl Dreyer and starring Renée Saint-Cyr. It was released in 1928 and was a critical success. The film's religious themes and its focus on the life of a saint were controversial at the time of its release. The film's style and technique were also praised, particularly its use of long takes and slow editing. The film's success helped to establish Dreyer as a major figure in the early days of cinema.

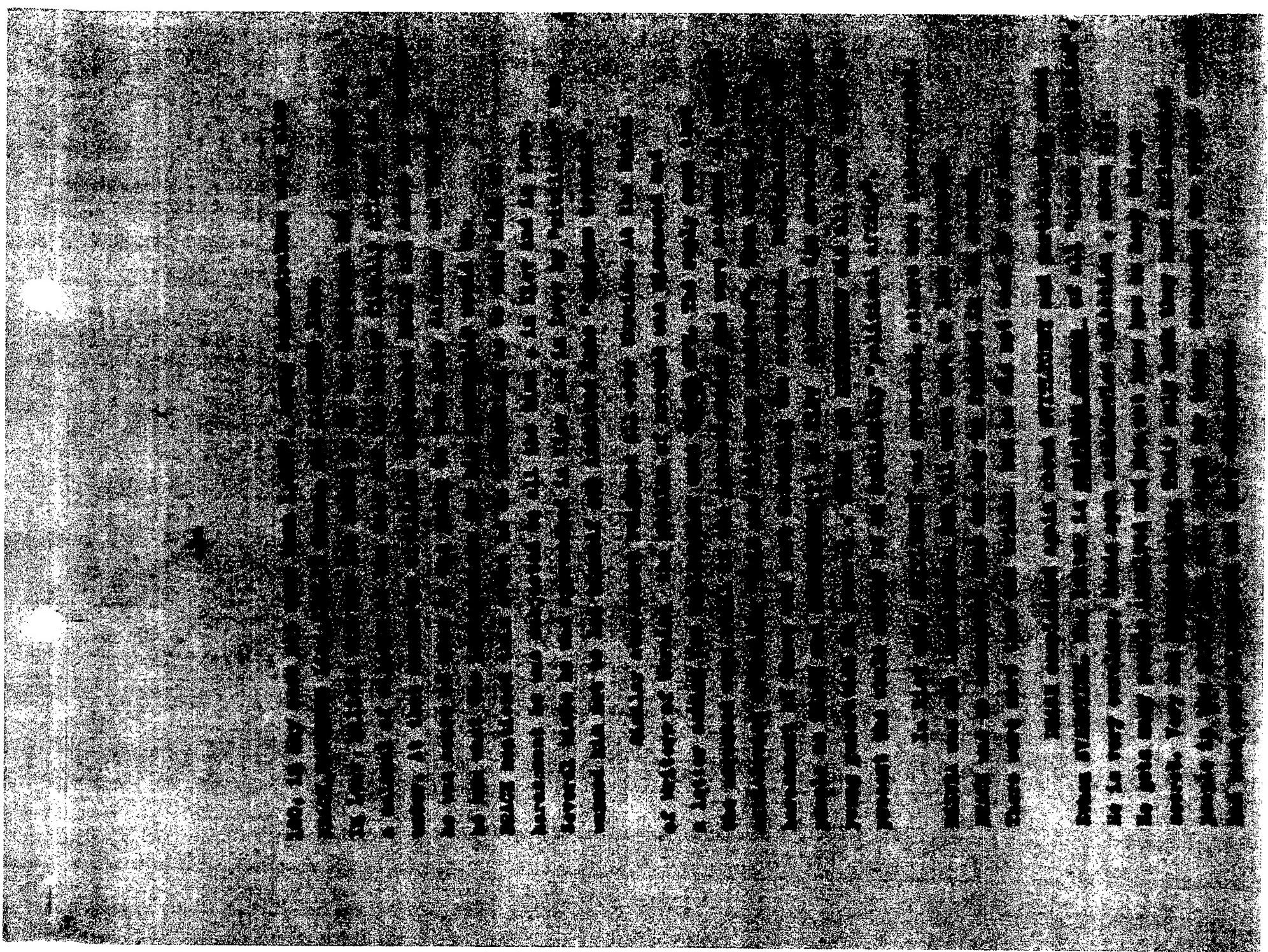
2. DRAGH told Horrocks that he was born in 1900 and died in 1971. He served  
as his following in 1944 with the Royal Engineers in North Africa where he eventually  
diverged from Marleyne. He was promoted to Captain and became attached to the 2nd Armoured  
Division in 1944 and had a number of assignments there until he was sent to the British  
Museum. He would work there for about 10 years.

to him in Moscow during Oryol'skiy's visit there. He still is in love there with a Russian girl, and now wants to go to Moscow. Your mother Oryol'skiy's instructions are that you tell the American agent that Oryol'skiy is a Russian girl.

3. According to Robert, the information about July commencement  
during Maynard's trial were more concentrated in the early months.

"Sowing many seeds in the world is well, and the world will be well."

Aug - Dated  
1873



As do the young people who will have their own local youth conference this summer.

**Supporting the Environment** **with the Environment**

According to the new rules of the game, the first  
ENTRY was not included in the final results.  
The following table shows the results of the competition:  
Begun from the moment of birth, it can be seen that the number of  
the entries is very small, but the quality of the work is high.  
Final results of the competition.

• 100 •

According to him the anti-slavery movement was the most important in the past and he hoped the present would continue to hold the same importance. What he meant by this was that it would be the main concern of the departed generation or another like it to combat the evil of slavery. He believed that they could do this by supporting the Republicans and the Anti-Slavery party. He also believed that the South had no right to secede from the Union.

He was critical of Novy Mir, who in his opinion were too pessimistic in their politics, and particularly in the approach to the Soviet reality in the Ukraine.

According to Novy Mir, Novy Mir is bound to be good now, or it will be different. In fact, however, Novy Mir is still Novy Mir.

PALEKH stressed that at the present the situation in the Ukraine remained bad and that nothing could be done about it - it was simply unacceptable.

PALEKH wanted to know what was Novy Mir doing he was going to visit at his house. PALEKH did not know him.

In PALEKH's opinion Oryshchuk had much changed. In Moscow she was for him a symbol of Western Ukrainian art, now she seemed to be "burnt out, depressed, and different".

MARYA KOTIK asked PALEKH whether it would be a good idea for her to return to the Ukraine to help them with literary affairs in literary field. PALEKH replied that she should stay in the West.

All this was para 3 was said in a telephone conversation.

4. PALEKH and PAVLENKO told Novy Mir that they are obliged to publish the first poetry of various poets starting with the poems written by NOVY. PALEKH suggested that she should collect about 50 poems and then they would make further selection. PALEKH and PAVLENKO asked her to avoid any controversial, "too religious" poems because this would only complicate the whole matter. After the publication of NOVY's poetry, PALEKH should publish NOVY, PAVLENKO, SALAVATOV and others from the New Poetry Group.

They some time later they would be all invited to visit Kiev.

DRACH stressed that Source should not be too sensitive about Kiev's selection of her poems, of course, "they" will have their own motives and cultural views, but the fact of publishing the people from abroad and establishment and development of contacts between young writers and writers in the Ukraine and abroad - was worthwhile. And business men should have their calculations too, and they had good chances to make contacts "there in Kiev".

5. PAVLYCHKO and DRACH complained that the forthcoming congress of the Union of Writers of Ukraine will bring nothing good for them. DZYUBA and KORNYCHUK will be not allowed to speak; they (PAVLYCHKO and DRACH) are here in New York, so there will be no one to stand up to "the old guard".

6. According to DRACH and then confirmed by PAVLYCHKO, KORNYCHUK was very unpopular in the Ukraine among all writers and artists. He was not even invited as a delegate to the Congress of the Writers of Ukraine. He feels very badly about it and wants to make friends with his former colleagues. But all reject him. PAVLYCHKO said that Korniychenko's hands stained with blood and he himself saw three letters from Stalin at Korniychenko's house.

and  
SO/RK

7. According to DRACH and PAVLYCHKO, MALYUKO Andrey was a nice cultured man. He is also "very mechanized". As an example DRACH told the following story: at one time SVITLYCHENY Ivan attacked very strongly MALYUKO. The latter said: we had feelings for SVITLYCHENY and even invited him to his house.

8. DRACH asked Source to write to him in New York c/o Martha G. and not the Ukrainian Mission.

9. PAVLYCHKO said something to the effect that not all people in the KGB are bad, "there are also nice individuals". The same applies to the party.

10. In Source's opinion DRACK seems to be a very helpless and unpractical man who has even difficulty in making a phone call.

11. DRACK told Source that he was not impressed by UVAN, on the contrary, he expected something more representational.